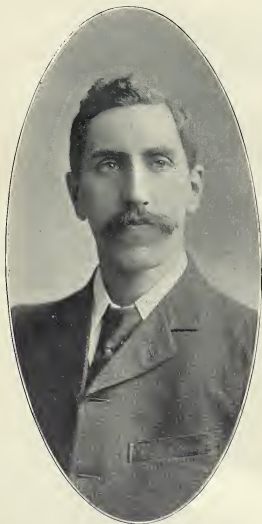


SUPPLEMENT TO THE H.U.C. MAGAZINE.



PROFESSOR J. F. HUDSON, M.A., B.Sc.

The Hartley University College Magazine.

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All contributions for the next number should be addressed to the Editor of the Magazine, Hartley University College, Southampton.
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THE Hartley University College Magazine.

NOTES AND NEWS.

♦ ♦ ♦

WE have to offer our very hearty congratulations to our late Editor, Prof. Hudson, on his appointment to the Principalship of the Huddersfield Technical College. At the same time we cannot refrain from mourning the loss which the Hartley College magazine suffers from the removal of his guiding hand. It was due to Prof. Hudson that the magazine was started in 1901, and from its early days down to the present he has been its devoted, skilful and laborious Editor. We are glad to be able to give, in this number, a portrait of Prof. Hudson, with a short sketch of his career.

ABOUT the middle of the present term, the Hon. Secretary to the Magazine Committee made a vigorous appeal to all the students of the college to rally to the support of their magazine at the critical stage of its existence, which the loss of its founder and first editor necessarily marks. The appeal was couched in a style and language little, if at all, inferior to those of the *ENCYCLOPÆDIA BRITANNICA* advertisements of "The Times." It is not surprising, therefore, that it should have attracted wide attention, and that it should have met with a generous reception.

We wish to express our cordial thanks to the many students who have sent contributions, and to say that, although it has been impossible to include nearly all the articles and poems which have been received in the present number, we are holding some of them over for future issues. This warm response has greatly encouraged the new editor and he feels that the willing co-operation of so many writers will ensure the continued prosperity of the magazine.

THE Magazine Committee contemplate making a few changes in the magazine by way of experiment next year. First and foremost, they hope to be able to issue two numbers during the course of each term. They trust by this means to make the magazine less of a mere record of past events

and to cause it to take a larger place than it has hitherto been able to do in the life and activity of the college. They also have under consideration alterations in the size of the page and in the design of the cover. They will be happy to receive suggestions relating to these and all other relevant matters from readers of the magazine.

SINCE our last issue appeared there have been numerous changes in the College staff. At the beginning of August, Prof. Chapple sailed, amid the cordial farewells of his colleagues, to take up his duties as Principal of the *Escuela Normal Regional de Maestros* at Catamarca in the Argentine. His friends gave him a trusty revolver on his departure, feeling that without such a powerful implement of political argument, he could not hope to rise to the Presidency of the enlightened Republic to which he was going.

Just a month later Dr. Jenkins was appointed Inspector of Fisheries on the West Coast of England (Morecambe Bay to Milford Haven). By turning his attention from men to fish, Dr. Jenkins did something to restore the economic equilibrium which had been unsettled by the diametrically opposite transference of the energies of the Apostle Peter.

About the same time Mr. Cowlshaw, Lecturer in Mathematics, left the college to become head of the Mathematical Department in the Salford Technical College. We understand that Mr. Cowlshaw has now under his direction no less than eight assistants, and that he began his session with an elementary class of 250 students. May his spirit enjoy repose!

Last of all Mr. Griffith departed to take up the work of Lecturer in Physics in the London Hospital Medical School, and, in addition, similar work at the Holloway Polytechnic. Mr. Griffith is much missed in the college on the occasion of all social functions.

STUDENTS who worked under Prof. Chapple will be interested to compare the *Escuela Normal Regional* of Catamarca with the Hartley University College of Southampton.

Prof. Chapple, writing three weeks after his arrival in Catamarca, gives some details of his college. He has under him a vice-director, eighteen professors, ten assistants for laboratory, workshop, and agriculture—a field for the last department being still wanting, while the laboratories are not

yet in existence. The college officials include four celladores, who have charge of the registers and keep order, and four porters.

The students, who number two hundred and twenty, are of ages varying from sixteen to twenty-five and over, and their student life usually extends over four years. Three of these students are married.

Attached to the college is a practising school, attended by two hundred and ninety-five children. The staff of the practising school comprises a head master, five assistant masters, and three assistant mistresses.

Prof. Chapple is the only Englishman in Catamarca, and his arrival seems to have afforded ample food for discussion. The new director, his ways and doings, are freely commented upon by the press, even his personal appearance being minutely described, while "British coldness and impassiveness" are duly noted.

It is rather late to welcome our many new members of the staff, but this is our first opportunity, and our welcome is none the less hearty for being late.

PROF. FLETCHER, M.A., of Balliol College, Oxford, who was for four years secretary in literary matters to the late master of Balliol, has had wide experience in college work. After teaching in elementary and secondary schools he held appointments as lecturer in the University College of North Wales, Bangor, and at Liverpool University. His enthusiasm for field sports and athletics generally has already made itself felt.

PROF. WATKIN, M.A., who succeeds Prof. Hudson, was educated at Wellingborough Grammar School and at St. John's College, Cambridge. After eight months' work in Hanover, he was for four years lecturer in Mathematics at University College, Bristol, where he was also Prof. Hudson's immediate successor.

PROF. CAVERS, D.Sc., F.L.S., whose research work in Biology is well known, was a member of the Royal College of Science London. After holding appointments at the Universities of Leeds and Manchester, he was appointed Lecturer in Biology at the Technical Schools, Plymouth. It is from Plymouth that he has come to Southampton.

MR. TOMLINSON, B.Sc., of University College, London, who succeeds Mr. Griffith, as Assistant Lecturer in Physics, was previously Assistant Lecturer in Physics and Electrical Engineering at the Heriot-Watt College, Edinburgh.

MR. WILLIAMSON, B.A., who has taken Mr. Cowlshaw's place in the Mathematical department, has come direct from Cambridge, where he was seventeenth wrangler and scholar of Christ's College.

WE also extend very cordial greetings to the new students of the college. We rejoice to note not only that the number of the entries increases year by year, but that the standard of the attainments of candidates for admission continually rises, and that, as a consequence, the quality of the work done in the college perceptibly and steadily improves.

OUR congratulations are due to several members of the college for their successes in various examinations. Miss E. Aubrey and Miss D. Ventham have taken the M.A. degree in English in the London University. The great credit which they deserve for this distinguished achievement is shared with them by Prof. Masom, who directed their reading.

MR. C. PAICE secured the 13th place in the examination for Assistant Examiners in the Patent Office. There were nearly one hundred and fifty candidates for these coveted posts.

MR. RICHARDSON is also to be congratulated on obtaining an Open Entrance Scholarship for Westminster Hospital.

MR. CAMFIELD passed the B.A. examination (1st Division) of the University of London, while at the Intermediate B.A. examination Miss E. Ashworth, Miss E. Hall, Mr. L. A. Long and Mr. D. Hughes were successful. Miss E. M. Rowe (2nd Class Honours in Botany), Miss E. F. Blount, Mr. J. D. Sayle, Mr. W. F. French, have passed the Inter-Science examination, while Miss G. M. Caplen passed in Physics and Chemistry. Mr. J. E. Pitman (3rd Class Honours in Chemistry), and Mr. Shilling have passed the B.Sc. examination.

THE following have passed the Inter. Science (Engineering) Examination:—Messrs. J. H. Butters, H. W. Pink, R. P. Sleeman, H. S. Rowe.

Mr. F. J. McL. Day has passed the Inter. B.D. Examination.

The following have matriculated:—

First Division.—Evelyn K. Blackwell, W. H. Wadmore.

Second Division.—D. H. David, H. Laishley, H. C. Abraham, S. J. A. Bull, A. B. Fewings, D. O. George, Nellie M. Hazard, Clisson R. Hinson, J. K. Jones, Annie E. Leake, P. G. Hulbert, Mabel C. Sparrow, Dora Tait-Scott, A. A. Taylor.

A novel feature of college life this session is a series of popular "Thursday Evening Lectures," delivered by members of the staff. They are designed to give scholarly yet interesting introductions to literary and scientific subjects of study, and it is hoped by means of them to widen the sphere of the educational influence of the college.

THE first of these "Thursday Evening Lectures" was given on Friday, September 30th—not on Wednesday, September 28th as stated on the posters, which were issued about a month after the event. Its subject was "Radium"; it was delivered by the Principal, and it served as the inaugural lecture to the present session. The second of the series was actually given on a Thursday. In it Prof. Masom discussed the difficult but absorbing problem of the authorship of Shakespeare's plays. The lecturer came to the very welcome conclusion that Shakespeare was Shakespeare—"not Bacon nor another." We give on a later page a brief report of these two lectures.

The third lecture of the six is to be given on December 8th, by Prof. Eustice. It will deal with "The Coming of the Steam Turbine." The lecture is sure to be one of great interest, and we hope that Prof. Eustice may have a large and appreciative audience.

THE Chemical Society, founded about two years ago by Dr. Boyd, has enlarged its scope and has become the Scientific Society. Under Dr. Boyd's able presidency the old Society had a very successful and useful career, and we trust that in its new constitution it will not be less prosperous. Reports of the opening meeting and of Prof. Watkin's lecture, delivered on that occasion, will be found on other pages of this number.

DURING the Summer vacation (September 12th-17th) a highly successful Loan Exhibition of local antiquities was held in the College. A large number of those who possessed "Relics of Old Southampton" very generously lent them, and the collection proved to be one of the greatest historical interest. The Exhibition was opened by Lord Montagu of Beaulieu, who was accompanied by the Mayor of Southampton, Mr. William W. Portal, Vice-President of the Hartley College, Alderman Gayton, Chairman of the Hartley Council, and other influential gentlemen. During the week of the Exhibition nine lectures were delivered, six concerts were held, daily excursions were arranged to old buildings in the town, and the children of the public elementary schools were brought down in serried battalions to view the spectacle. In all, some 7,500 people visited the exhibition, and the gratifying popularity which it achieved enabled its promoters to show a substantial excess of receipts over expenditure at the close.

As a sequel to the exhibition a "Memorial Volume" has been published by Messrs. Gilbert and Son, 24, Above Bar. It contains a report of the opening meeting, a revised catalogue of the exhibits, the full text of the nine lectures, and a series of illustrations. Orders for nearly three-quarters of the first edition were received before the publication of the book. It is hoped that the whole edition may be disposed of before the end of the year.

IN connection with the antiquities of the Borough, Prof. Hearnshaw has been delivering a course of six lectures on "The Teaching of English History from the Local Point of View." The first lecture, which was reported almost verbatim in the *Hampshire Chronicle* of November 12th, dealt with the aims and methods of the teaching of history, while the remaining five lectures showed how the history of Southampton could be used as a basis from which to teach the history of every period of national life. The lectures were delivered on Saturday mornings, and on four of the six Saturday afternoons excursions were arranged to places of historical association. On each occasion, most fortunately, the weather was gloriously fine, and the parties of pilgrims ranged in number from seventy to one hundred. The denizens of some of the ancient slums which were visited marvelled at the unwonted invasion of their now sordid haunts.

At the Joint Meeting of the Students' Representative Councils, held at the end of last Session, it was decided that a

handbook should be drawn up containing a summary account of the various clubs and societies which have sprung up within the college, and giving the constitution of the newly-formed Students' Union with its allied organisations. This "Students' Handbook" was ready at the beginning of the present session, thanks very largely to the unremitting exertions of Mr. A. A. Taylor, who devoted many days of toil to the collection of reports, the securing of advertisements, and the correcting of proofs. The price of the handbook was fixed at the irreducible minimum ($4\frac{1}{2}d.$), in the expectation that every student in the college would, as in private duty bound, procure a copy: That expectation has not been fully realised, and there are still some sixty copies remaining. May we urge all students who have not yet procured copies to do so out of sheer devotion to the common weal, and may we advise all students to consider the suitability of these dainty volumes for wide distribution as Christmas presents among the members of their families.

THE Southampton Geographical Society has begun a new era of its existence with one of the most successful evenings which its annals can record. On November 25th Captain Scott, the hero of the Antarctic voyage of "The Discovery," gave a two-hours' lantern lecture descriptive of his three years' experiences in the regions circling the South Pole. Although the lecture was chatty rather than polished, although it was popular rather than profound, and although an experienced lecturer would have condensed twice the information into half the time, yet it sufficed to present a fascinating picture of a notable achievement in exploration. The lantern slides were excellent, and the Captain's genial wit made the moments pass with delightful rapidity. The Hartley Hall was filled to overflowing, and Prof. Fletcher and Mr. W. H. Rogers, the joint-secretaries, are to be heartily congratulated on the success of this first venture.

THE Southampton and District Teachers' Guild, instituted in 1901, through the energy of Prof. Hudson, entered upon the fourth year of its activity on October 21st, when the annual general meeting was held at the college. Mr. E. D. A. Morshead, late of Winchester College, read a charming paper on a visit to the Ionian Islands. After the conclusion of the paper the officers for the session were elected. Prof. Masom was appointed secretary, in succession to Prof. Hudson, while Prof. Hearnshaw succeeded Mr. C. G. Ellaby as president.

ON November 21st the Southampton Temperance Council held their yearly meeting in the college hall. Archdeacon Wilberforce, so widely known as a powerful and persuasive champion of temperance, was the chief speaker. The Principal of the College was present, and, though he did not address the meeting, he showed his sympathy with the cause by occupying a prominent place on the platform.

THE LECTURES OF THE TERM.

* * *

I.—*The Principal on "Radium."*

THE inaugural lecture of the session was given by the Principal, Dr. Richardson, on September 18th, the subject being radium. A glance at the stage showed that experimental work was to be a great feature of the lecture. The Principal first explained how the study of the relation between electricity and matter had led to the theory of the complexity of the atom, and went on to demonstrate some of the most important properties of Röntgen Rays. After experiments had been performed demonstrating these properties, the lecturer proceeded to deal with those bodies which were continually emitting invisible radiations. These radiations were easily detected by their actions on photographic plates and by their power of discharging electrified bodies. Bodies emitting such radiations were known as radio-active bodies, and were undergoing a slow process of disintegration. It had been shown that radium was being very gradually changed into helium. In 1896 Becquerel made the first important discoveries in connection with radio-activity as the result of experiments with the salts of uranium. He discovered that the radiations from the salts would pass through various substances, such as black paper and thin sheets of metal, &c. Experiments by Mme. Curie upon the substance pitchblende, from which uranium is extracted, showed its excessive radio-active properties which were thought to be due to some unknown substance. After an enormous amount of labour, Mme. Curie, extracted by chemical methods, an extremely small quantity of two unknown substances, one of which she called radium. Radium is the most radio-active substance at present known, being over one million times as active as uranium. A number of interesting experiments were then shown dealing with the radio-active properties of the salts of uranium, thorium, radium and polonium. Photographs, taken with the rays given off from these four bodies, were shown. The Principal then dealt with the theories which had been propounded to account for such pro-

perties, and showed how the rays from radium were of three kinds, each of which possessed characteristic properties. He then explained the suggestion that the sun's heat was due to radium and gave figures showing the quantity of radium which would be required in the sun to account for its present rate of emission of heat. In conclusion he expressed his indebtedness to Mr. Fielder for the great trouble he had taken in preparing the photographs and experiments.

II.—*Professor Watkin on "A New Theory of the Universe."*

THE first lecture before the newly-constituted Scientific Society was delivered in the new buildings on Oct. 21st, by Professor Watkin. The subject chosen was the interesting theory of the Universe lately propounded by Mr. Osborne Reynolds, of Manchester.

Prof. Watkin said that the most generally accepted theory of the constitution of the Universe is that of a uniform jelly-like medium, the 'ether' of exceedingly small density, in which the constituents of ordinary matter float, but no one has yet been able to account on this hypothesis for many actual phenomena, such as gravity. Prof. Reynolds, in his "*Sub-mechanics of the Universe*," now claims to have proved that the only possible mechanical construction for his Universe (assuming that such exists) is one in which the ether is replaced by innumerable hard grains, of exceedingly small diameter, very closely packed, in relative motion, and constantly colliding with one another. The most important property of such a medium is that of *expanding* under pressure, and experiments are put forward to show this. Matter is then thought to be due to an insufficiency of grains in various places which disturbs the regular arrangement of the grains and sets up a state of strain in the medium which will account for all the ordinary properties of matter; so that the atom is to be regarded as a thin closed shell of grains in irregular arrangement, separating a nucleus in regular piling from the external medium, where the arrangement is somewhat strained. Electricity is, on this theory, the state of strain produced by transferring grains from one portion of the medium to another. Magnetism is accounted for by rotational strains, and all the properties of light and heat waves are then capable of comparatively simple explanations, consistent with electro-magnetic requirements. Though the theory is of course as yet only slightly developed, it seems one of remarkable promise, and may possibly escape the fate of earlier attempts, which have all been laid aside as unsatisfactory.

III.—*Professor Hearnshaw on "The Teaching of English History from the Local Point of View."*

ON Saturday, October 29th, Prof. Hearnshaw delivered the inaugural lecture of his course on the teaching of history. He dealt with recent changes in the study of history, discussed various theories as to the aim and functions of history in education, and spoke of the courses of study suitable to the various stages of a school career. A full report of the lecture appeared in the "Hampshire Chronicle" of Nov. 12th.

IV.—*Professor Masom on "Who wrote Shakespeare?"*

The second of the series of popular lectures was delivered on November 17th, by Prof. Masom. Its subject was the extremely attractive one of the authorship of the plays commonly attributed to Shakespeare.

Prof. Masom began his lecture by stating that the Shakespeare-Bacon controversy had aroused considerable interest both in this country and in America. He gave then an account of the various writers who by their misplaced ingenuity had endeavoured to shatter the fair fame of the Avon Bard. About fifty years ago Miss Delia Bacon pointed out the apparent incongruity between the man, Shakespeare, and his writings. Mr. W. H. Smith about the same time boldly declared that the Shakespeare plays were written by Francis Bacon, Lord High Chancellor of England and the greatest philosopher of his time. With a delightful touch of wit and sarcasm the lecturer dismissed the vain cypher theories of Ignatius Donnelly and Mrs. E. W. Gallup, mentioning that the narrative of the latter contained such startling stories about Leicester and Essex, and even of the great Gloriana herself, that, if they were authentic, considerable portions of English history would have to be re-written.

An account of Shakespeare's life was then given, and, following this description, some of the arguments brought forward against Shakespeare were touched upon; that he was illiterate even unto the inability to sign his name; that he did not claim the plays while he lived, nor did he mention them in his will; that he who wrote the plays must have been a classical scholar, a lawyer, and a aristocrat. These arguments were then answered.

Briefly then the lecturer dwelt upon the political and literary life of Francis Bacon, his slow rise to eminence, his quick and disgraceful downfall. He reminded us of the pessimistic, cynical note often struck in the essays so utterly absent from

the great dramas of Shakespeare, which above all displayed optimism, humour and pathos. Bacon could descend into the depths of low intrigue and bribery, but Shakespeare was "honest, of an open and free nature."

In conclusion, the lecturer said that the evidence we have is of two kinds—internal and external. We obtain the internal evidence by comparing the writings of Shakespeare and Bacon, and considering how far the life of each is in agreement with these writings. Weighing the evidence thus, only one answer was possible to the question, "Who wrote Shakespeare?" That answer was "William Shakespeare himself."

PROFESSOR J. F. HUDSON, M.A., B.Sc.

* * *

We have pleasure in presenting to our readers a portrait of Prof. Hudson, the founder and first editor of this magazine. It was during the autumn of 1900 that Prof. Hudson made the suggestion that the college should have some organ in which it could record current events of interest, a magazine which should serve as a bond of its corporate life. The magazine was accordingly started in the following term, and up to the present it has maintained a prosperous existence under the editorship of its founder.

Prof. Hudson, during his four years' tenure of the post of Professor of Mathematics in this college, proved himself to be a man of original ideas, untiring energy, and manifold resources. The local branch of the Teachers' Guild owes its origin to his initiative, and during its first three years he remained its laborious organising secretary. We believe that the interesting and successful Nature Study Conference held in the college in the summer of 1902 was first mooted by him. Certainly the work of carrying it through to a happy issue rested with him in his capacity of secretary, and he showed himself an expert in organisation and management. When in 1903 it was decided to establish a memorial to the late Mr. T. G. Rooper, Prof. Hudson was asked to serve as joint-secretary, and to share with Prof. Hearnshaw the task of raising sufficient money to found a scholarship which should perpetuate Mr. Rooper's name.

Prof. Hudson's education and training have eminently fitted him for performing the multifarious duties which have fallen to his lot. He began his scholastic career at the Acton Collegiate School, and after gaining distinction in Cambridge

Local, and London Matriculation examinations, he proceeded thence to St. Paul's School, London, in order to prepare for a mathematical scholarship examination.

Under the skilful tuition of Dr. Macaulay he made rapid progress, and held his own with such formidable rivals as R. W. H. T. Hudson (afterwards Senior Wrangler), and B. H. Hopkinson (now Professor of Engineering in Cambridge). At the end of his school course, he obtained an open scholarship at Jesus College, Oxford, and whilst he was in residence in Oxford, he gained a Goldsmiths' Exhibition for Mathematics. In the Honours Examinations of his University, he twice secured a place in the first class, viz., in Mathematical Mods., and in the Finals of the same school. Later on he turned to Physics, and having passed with honours in that subject, he became Demonstrator in Physics in the Clarendon Laboratory under the University Professor.

On leaving Oxford, Prof. Hudson went to University College, Bristol, as Assistant Lecturer in Mathematics. After a short sojourn there he was appointed, in October 1900, to the Professorship in this College, whence he has just removed to Huddersfield to fill the position of Principal of the Technical College.

We feel sure that Professor Hudson will make his mark in his new sphere. For, although he is an expert in Mathematics and Physics, he is no mere specialist devoid of wider interests, and incapable of appreciating the value and importance of subjects other than his own. He takes a broad outlook upon education generally, he has studied carefully the educational systems of foreign countries, and he has fitted himself to become a leader, director and organiser of all kinds of scholastic work.

We wish Prof. Hudson every success in his new and important position. As we know that he deserves success, so we are sure that he will attain it. He will find no difficulty in gaining and keeping the confidence of his Council, the esteem of his colleagues, and the affection of his students. For he possesses in an eminent degree those qualities of tact, judgment, and knowledge of the world, which are so desirable in one who holds the position of Principal of a Technical College in the North of England.

SOME THOUGHTS AND A POEM.

▼ ▼ ▼

THE inspiration of these verses came to the perpetrator of them on hearing a professor of the College declaim poetically on one of the greatest heroes of Mathematics, I refer to π . Many other poems of a similar nature might be weaved around this entrancing science. For instance a lovely little lyric on "Graphs" might easily be written, so sweetly symmetrical are graphical bodies, lithe as maidens' forms, the meaning underlying them often as deep as the thoughts of youth, which "are long, long thoughts." The lecturer then went on to figure a steep chalky path down beside the long asymptote, falling ever to infinity. Is not asymptote by the way a lovely, poetical word? It rhymes so nicely with "a slim boat," "a thin coat," or "a sore throat." The aforementioned professor is steeped evidently in chivalrous romance and love of nature for the text book we use is "Hall and Knight's," and if we desire to find out anything mathematical we wander to "Dale's," and get lost generally—so beautiful is the scenery.

Then what epics might be written on Geometry in which Messrs. Euclid, Archimedes, and Newton (now alas with the Saints) might figure as heroes. We can imagine reading with much gusto a ballad called "X.Y.Z.," in which one of the many mathematical writers of the day is pictured as passing through numerous adventures for the sake of a fair maiden, Z. The other characters X and Y are villains, but at last they are eliminated, and finding the true value of Z, our mathematical hero woos, wins and marries her.

We have just briefly indicated the possibilities that lie before the coming poetical genius, who must needs be scientific; for the gods of Greece are dead. We pass on now to give these trivial verses on π , that mysterious hero figuring so often in Mathematics.

What volumes the Poets have written,
On meadow, and mountain and stream,
The beauties of languid maidens,
The shadows of Fancy's Dream;
Seldom they sing of Math'matics,
Tho' oft have I wondered why,
When I think of that theme for a poet,
The awful and mystical π .

Rivers of strange, dim figures
Thou pour'st on my thoughts when I turn
To wrest from thee, terrible symbol,
The meaning for which I yearn;
"Shrouded and darksome monster,"
I mutter, breathing a sigh,
As I reel from thee, baffled and beaten,
Invincible, endless π .

Simple thy outward feature
 As simple as are the great
 Who hide 'neath a plain appearance
 A wonderful brainy freight.
 Grecian art thou, and immortal
 As gods of Olympus high,
 Thou art greater than all poets' creatures,
 Mathematical monster, π .

Child of the endless circle,
 Thou art joy of the Math-man's days,
 He whispers thee, fondles thee, loves thee,
 Leads thee thro' tortuous ways,
 But I, O Infinite Symbol,
 Turn from thee oft with a sigh,
 When I'm lost in the mazes of Mathics,
 Bothersome, brain baffling π .

W.F.P.

LITTLE RED CAP. *

+ + +

My College is the college of the Red Cap,
 Of the gay little Cap of gandy hue;
 My ship sails the subtle sea of science
 And the jolly Red-cap Students are its crew.

Men repair from different corners of the country,
 Celt and Saxon, sport and knowledge to pursue,
 From Albion's towns and Cambria's vales and mountains
 Come the men who wear the Red-cap edged with Blue.

On the footer field they chase the wily leather
 And at cricket they display their prowess too,
 In the College, at the camp, and on the river,
 Brain and muscle there the Red-caps learn to woo.

In the schoolrooms of the nation in the future
 Educating (for a microscopic screw),
 Or on works of Engineering you will find them,
 Find the men who wore the Cap of ruddy hue.

Then a bumper to the Colours of the Red-cap,
 Goodlier crest or braver banner never flew,
 And long may the Hartley 'Scutcheon flourish
 And the wearers all be trusty men and true.

R.C.T.

*These verses have been inspired, it appears, by the recently instituted College Cap. Allowing for the facts that its colour is not red, that it is not edged with blue, and that it is "little," only in the case of men with little heads, the description of the Cap contained in these verses is singularly full and accurate.—Ed.

"WATCHMAN, WHAT OF THE NIGHT?"

* * *

EVEN to the cosmopolitan, no city in the world possesses such unbounded interest as London. The magnificent suburbs and avenues of Berlin, the picturesque and romantic gaiety of Paris, leave an ineffaceable impression upon the mind of the visitor. Yet he cannot help being struck by the fact that both of these cities are distinctly individualistic, and that each is merely a type of all other towns of the same country. On the other hand, London does not seem to possess this characteristic; it appears rather to be a world-capital, not so much on account of its size or the variety of its buildings and institutions, as on account of the unique diversity of its peoples and classes. No other city in the world presents side by side more clearly marked contrasts; no other city encloses within its boundaries so many strange and varied units of mankind. The reasons for this are, no doubt, largely analogous to those which attracted to the Eternal City, in the days of St. Paul, that strange medley of peoples, which thronged the crowded Forum and trod the stones of the Appian Way. However that may be, to the student of human nature or to the sociologist, few spots in the world afford such a vast and varied scope for research, or present so many rich opportunities to plumb to the depths of human character and to pierce the veil which separates order from order, caste from caste.

It was with a view to obtaining a better conception of the "People of the Abyss," that my brother and I determined to spend some time at Rowton House, London, one of the buildings erected by the philanthropy of the late Lord Rowton, and intended to afford a nightly shelter for the homeless of the metropolis. What we saw there, convinced us that it is only by personal experience and actual life amongst the "submerged tenth" that one can really form a just estimate of their condition. Nobody can hope to obtain a comprehensive grasp of humanity, without coming into actual contact with representatives of each of its great branches.

As to the details of our stay, I must be brief, and I must confine myself to a description of the types we met, and to a brief mention of the lessons we drew from our surroundings. Attired in a manner befitting the part we were about to play, we registered ourselves and were each allotted a number. We retired about eleven p.m., passing to the dormitories through an iron turnstile where our tickets were carefully

inspected. We were each shown into a cubicle containing a small iron cot and a chair. At six in the morning we were called, and after dressing we proceeded to a large room where some fifty or more men were performing their ablutions. A stranger assembly it would be difficult to conjure up before one's view. One might ransack the purlieus of every other European city in vain, to discover such a gathering. The philosopher in the old German legend, who suddenly found himself among elves, was certainly not more astonished than we were at the strange sight which presented itself. Here, a Celestial from far-off Cathay, clad in incongruous garments, which were stained and weather-beaten, was like ourselves surveying the scene, but with that immobile stare so characteristic of the yellow race. Here apparently was a city clerk, who had just removed his frock coat and was carefully turning up the frayed cuffs of his white shirt. His neighbour, a burly labourer, whose huge red arms presented a strange contrast to the small white ones of the clerk, was arranging a torn red silk handkerchief about his bull-throat. Here and there, one caught a glimpse of several men who evidently belonged to a far different class of society from that in which they found themselves; but the majority were distinctly of the proletariat. We next went to our morning meal. In a large hall were arranged long wooden forms, and in a corner was a counter where one could purchase at the cheapest possible rates a rough but substantial meal. Breakfast was of course optional, many of the poor wretches not being able to afford even a half-penny, for which sum a cup of coffee and a slice of bread were to be purchased. The unpalatable morsels of food eaten by us were greedily eyed by our companions, and the remnants left on our plates were eagerly snatched up as soon as we had quitted our seats.

During our stay we visited almost every part of this way-side shelter. There was a laundry, and the sight of many of these poor wayfarers, stripped to the waist, washing their only shirt, was well calculated to draw pity even from a heart of stone. The most pathetic scene of all, however, was the library. In this place, always neglected by the *canaille*, one could see men, who, even in these surroundings, still carried the ineffaceable hall-mark of early culture—that indescribable something which invariably distinguishes the gentleman from his vulgar companions, whether they together be sweating in a sheep-shearing shed on the far-off Condamine, or galloping with the section over the silent snows of the Canadian North-West.

Ah, how many life tragedies, and how many strange stories could have been unfolded by these thin, pathetically silent wrecks, whose sole connection with the faded past was the cultured instinct for literature, which yet lingered! Can we, in our inmost hearts, wonder that these grey, tattered, drooping fragments of humanity with the horror of their fall constantly before them, with insatiable remorse incessantly gnawing at their, all too sensitive, hearts—can we pretend to wonder that their one apparent aim was to drug themselves into insensibility of their misery? What one marvels at is the stubbornness with which they, and such as they, cling to the vestiges of life, after every ideal has been shattered, every hope destroyed, and every sentiment become a mere mockery; and when nothing remains but "to sit amid the deep ashes of vanished years," until they are released by a merciful hand.

In the evening we had the opportunity of studying almost every kind of human being. As a rule, the very lowest of the community, the pariahs of this substratum of society, would separate themselves from the others and form a group in a particular corner of the large room. It forcibly reminded us of the rabble of Comus, really and truly "the cohort of the lost ones." What a satire upon our modern civilisation; what a symptom of the Empire's heart disease was presented by these beings—men in the very centre of the great world-empire, skilled in cunning and trained to prey upon their fellow creatures—outcasts of society, waging a constant battle for their very existence, against law and order. Yet surely in such beings, whom handcuffs and prison cannot tame, there must be somewhere, a hidden cord, which, lying dormant through years of depravity and sin, may vibrate at last to the touch of a master hand! As we observed the faces, bull-dog faces, hungry-wolf faces, hawk faces, all hardened and stained by crime, each bearing upon it a "dead soul's epitaph," we could not help thinking what a vast gain to society might have resulted if their early training and association had been different. Who knows that science did not lose some of her most recondite reasoners, literature some of her cleverest contributors, and the world in general, some of its greatest men of action, when these men before us directed their footsteps towards the dark by-ways of crime. With what intensity do the immortal words of the Aeneid come back to us in the midst of this strange scene, "*Facilis descensus Averno.*"

Here again, one may often clearly distinguish amid the motley assembly another distinct type of individual. We,

for example, on our visit noted a man sitting by himself near the fire, shivering even in that close and fetid atmosphere. The curse of Reuben was written plainly upon his face, in the feeble glance, and in the weak vacillating jaw, barely hidden by the ill-nourished and tangled beard. Let us not instinctively shun such poor storm-tossed fragments of humanity, these fallen fellow-creatures, branded throughout life with the merciless bar-sinister of nature. Let us remember that man is not the master of destiny, and that there, but for the merciful intervention of providence, might sit each and every one of us! What a terrible existence—a life devoid of even the meanest aim or the lowest ideal—simply an existence—truly indeed far worse than that of the beasts which perish.

Such then were some of the vivid impressions which a brief three days sojourn stamped upon our minds. What an inexhaustible reservoir of thought and reflection such a fleeting glance at submerged London affords! How noble is the work that is being done for these outcasts, and how true is it that the world knows nothing of its greatest heroes—heroes who cheerfully sacrifice interests, pleasures and self, to spend a lifetime of labour, seeking to elevate the lives and ameliorate the terrible conditions prevalent amongst the substrata of London Society. But they are the silent pioneers of a mighty movement, greater and far nobler than any which the world has yet seen—a movement forshadowed by the thinkers and poets of all ages; no longer, like the spectre of the Brocken, a shadowy reflection on the distant mists of the unknown, but a *glorious reality* unfolded to our view, by the evolution of modern thought. Man's noblest aim, the Service of Man, is, like the Aurora, slowly yet surely breaking through the misty twilight of bygone superstition, to emerge in a glorious dawn—in that new era of humanity and peace, the life-dream of Tennyson, when

"The war-drums throb no longer and the battle flags are furl'd,
In the Parliament of Man, the Federation of the World."

L. la C.



TO OLD COMRADES.

* * *

Good-bye, old friends, good-bye,
Of you we think and sigh
At twilight grey,
When falls the firelight's blaze,
We tune our mournful lays
At close of day.

Our voices now are sad,
Nor can our hearts be glad,
With you away.
We long to have you nigh,
"Come back to us" we cry,
"And stay, Oh, stay!"

Ah, how is Fate unkind
To leave us thus behind
Now you are gone.
We court her now no more,
Our hearts are pained and sore
And all forlorn.

We strive to work and learn;
Yet day by day we yearn
For you, with tears.
Nor in the trivial round
Of daily tasks are found,
Joy's vanished years.

The days are dull and long,
Unlightened by your song
Of happy cheer.
But when we meet again,
Oh, happy our refrain,
Old comrades dear!

SPES.

THE "FIFTH." X

* * *

OF course none of us expected it; no, not even the students of the second year. We logically argued as follows:—They came last year, they came the year before, and therefore they will *not* come this year. To rumours wild we closed our ears. What did the Students want with fireworks? Impossible that "burners of the midnight oil" could fritter away the precious hours of evening in watching the survivals of the barbarous practices of a barbarous age! What would there be to see? we asked one another, and unanimously answered, Naught but the results of a few chemical re-actions—sound, light and heat. We can see such any day in the chemical laboratories: Put your finger in the blowpipe flame—there is heat; Drop a bottle of acid on the stone floor—we have sound and chemical action combined.

According to these arguments there was no need whatsoever for our well-balanced minds to feel the least excitement previous to the "fifth." Yet all the same they did. Some coming event excited our spirits about that time, but then nothing points to the fact that it was fireworks. As we sought repose on the 31st, someone said "To-morrow is the first!" Next night again "To-morrow is the second!" and so on. Saturday, our day of rest, was coming. Rest to the weary! There the secret's out—the fifth was Saturday. Was this not sufficient cause for excitement? Tired of the week's labours, the girls craved rest.

So on the fourth, gladness and joy shone from thirty-three pairs of eyes, expectancy was writ large on thirty-three faces, and when morning broke on the fifth, excitement was at its highest pitch.

"How jolly! to night we can seek repose at 9 o'clock," was heard from every lip. The duties of the day were speedily dispatched with this end in view. Sympathising with us, the authorities gave us supper early, and we retired.

Marvellous to relate all of us suddenly felt a keen desire for a breath of fresh air, and the balconies were immediately in great requisition. We were honoured by the presence of the Windsorites, who having no balcony of their own, took their evening stroll on ours. Queer they should pine for breezes too! During our perambulations, dim and shadowy forms were gliding among the shrubs.

What, oh what could they be? Eager, alert, expectant we watched. Soon the lawn was all alive with them, here and there, and everywhere they flitted, danced among the trees, and tripped across the lawn. We looked and stood "enraptured 'neath the stars on balcony."

Then the excitement began. Never had such a display been seen or heard of in the annals of the College. The grounds were all alight. Rockets flew up to greet the stars, catherine wheels whizzed, golden rain fell in showers, *and the crackers!* they were responsible for great consternation and alarm on the balcony. Shrieks and groans rent the air as these fiery monsters fell around us.

In serried ranks at the further end of the balcony we repelled their attacks. Thus the time went until silence descended, and the stars alone shed their light around us. We applauded and cheered as our mysterious visitors performed an elegant cake-walk on the lawn, amid "the fragments that bestrewed the ground." They then stole stealthily down the drive and out into the night.

PEDESTRIAN.

GYMERICS. x x

v v v

THE Gymnastic Club is now in full swing on the trapeze and the rings. The gymnast does not swing in the common or infantile way, but he delights in assuming all kinds of fantastic and eccentric positions.

There was a young man of the gym,
Who practised contortion of limb:
Most remarkable things
On the bars and the rings
Were absolute child's play to him.

Sometimes a calamity occurs.

One student who used the trapeze]
Could hang by the skin of his knees,
Whilst striking this attitude
The dust of the mat he chewed
Through suddenly wanting to sneeze.

The gloves are greatly in evidence. "The noble art of self-defence" has been stigmatised as a brutal sport. Could anything be more innocent than this?

There was a young man pugilistic
 Whose prowess was utterly mystic,
 His antagonists—well, he
 Knocked them all into jelly
 Till every fresh punch made his fist stick.

Chemistry students will possibly understand the following.
 The adverb in the last line is one of those examples of that
 brilliant coining of words in which all great poets excel.

There was a young Student of Hartley,
 Who the single sticks wielded so smartly,
 That heat was evolved
 And the sticks were resolved
 Analyticochemicopartly.

The Gymnastic Club has lately extended its activities to
 dancing. The women students will no more complain of
 not getting sufficient partners. The men who have not
 joined the gymnastic club will become wallflowers.

The gymnasts of Hartley in Hants,
 Determined on learning to dance,
 Now they dance with such ease,
 And the ladies so please,
 That the other men don't get a chance.

SUNNY GYMMER.

BEVIS MOUNT (Continued).

IN the last issue of the magazine I gave a short sketch
 of the history of the Bevis Mount estate down to 1735,
 in which year died the famous and eccentric Lord Peter-
 borough who had owned the property for some time, and who
 had done much to develop and adorn it. He had specially pre-
 pared it to be the abiding place of his widow after his death,
 and for twenty years, that is down to her own death in 1755,
 she made it her almost constant home. Though she was
 known but little to the inhabitants of Southampton, she was a
 singularly interesting and attractive figure in the society of
 her period. Before she had married Lord Peterborough, her
 name had been Anastasia Robinson. She was the daughter
 of one Thomas Robinson, a portrait painter of some repute.
 From her mother who was an Italian, she inherited an excel-
 lent voice, and she received the best musical education which
 her times could supply. Hence she became known as an
 accomplished singer, and when her father's eyesight failed and
 he was forced to abandon his profession, she found no difficulty
 in turning her talents to account, and in supporting him from
 her earnings. At first she gave weekly concerts in Golden

Square, which became highly fashionable; then later, in 1714, she went on the stage in the opera *Creso*, and for ten years she was recognised as *Prima Donna*, and was able to earn some £2,000 a year. Peterborough saw her as Griselda in Buonocini's opera, and he was fascinated by her graces and manifold charm. In 1722 he persuaded her to marry him, but he refused her the justice of public acknowledgment as his wife till the very year of his death. It has been remarked that Peterborough, in marrying Anastasia Robinson, took "perhaps the happiest and wisest step in his life": but for his wife the step was probably not so wise or so happy, for, as a contemporary writer supposed, Peterborough was "a very awful husband." His violent temper, his restless eccentricity, to say nothing of his shameless profligacy, must have made him bad to live with. However, his wife loved, honoured, and obeyed him with the most exemplary devotion, and towards the end of his life he recognised her high qualities, and did her such tardy justice as was in his power.

Whilst Lady Peterborough was in possession of the estate a "Gentleman," who as a writer preferred to remain anonymous, made "a Tour through the whole island of Great Britain" and published four volumes of the records of his observations. He visited Southampton in the course of his journeyings, and the following (dated 1753) is his description of Bevis Mount:—

"About a mile from this town, on the banks of the river Itching, is a waste large pile of earth, which rises in the form of a cone, from a large wide foundation of great extent and circumference, which they call Bevis Mount. It is supposed to be an ancient fortification, thrown up by the Saxons, under the command of Bevis, to oppose the passage of the Danes over the river, who lay encamped on the other side. The river is not very large, but the tide running up into it a good way beyond the town, forms a kind of bay just under this great Mount, which being contiguous to an estate belonging to the Earl of Peterborough, his Lordship purchased it and converted it into a kind of wilderness; and as it is full of trees and brambles, he cut through them divers circular walks and labyrinths, so very intricate that it is hardly possible to avoid being lost in them. His lordship used frequently to divert himself by dropping his friends in the midst of the wilderness, and stealing away, let them wander up and down till they found their way out of it. The Mount terminates above, as is feigned of Parnassus, in a kind of fork; and between the two spires is a bowling green, or parterre, adorned with fine Italian marble statues, brought by his Lordship from abroad. It lies open on the side facing the river, and when the tide

is in, gives a most agreeable prospect. On one side of this parterre, declining gradually from the top of one of the spires to the green, is planted a little vineyard, exposed to the south; on the other side, on the very summit of the spire, stands a very fine summer house, very elegantly built and contrived, with a good cellar under it, where his Lordship kept his wines, having no good cellarage at his house, which is near a quarter of a mile from the Mount, from which his Lordship called it Bevis Mount. He intended to rebuild the house, and convert all the grounds lying between it and the Mount into gardens, had he lived a little longer. The beauty of the improvements which his Lordship has made in this Mount, is hardly to be conceived. He adorned it with statues, grottoes and alcoves; and diversified it up and down with something new and surprising at every turn, peculiar to his own fine taste and genius in gardening, wherein no nobleman excelled and few equalled him in Europe. He left his little seat, and lands about it, to his Lady, who now enjoys them."

On Lady Peterborough's death in 1755, the estate passed into the hands of her nephew, General Sir John Mordaunt, who had had a distinguished career in the army. He had commanded a brigade at Falkirk, and again at Culloden, and after the latter battle he had received the gift of the defeated Pretender's coach. In later life he turned his attention to politics, and sat as M.P. for Cockermouth from 1754 to 1767. He it was who put up in memory of his uncle the inscription which (moved from its original site) has been built into an inner wall of the present house. It runs as follows:—

Carolo Mordaunt,
Comiti de Peterbor.

Libertatis Patriæ Vindex,
Valentiæ Domitor,
Consiliis et Armis Inclitus,
Rebus Fortiter Celeriter,
Feliciter Gestis,
Hæc in Parva Rura secessit,
Hæc Moriens Colebat.

This tablet was erected sometime between 1770, when Sir John was made a general, and 1780, when "he died a widower at Bevis Mount, aged eighty-three."

On his death the estate was sold, and its purchaser was a poet well known in his day, a man of good family, recognised social standing, and considerable intellectual power, William Sotheby by name. He had married that very year, 1780, a wealthy heiress, Mary Isted, and her money enabled him not

only to buy Bevis Mount, but, when he had bought it, to live there the life of a scholar and a leisured man of letters. He devoted himself to the study of the Greek and Latin classics, and to the production of his poems. After he had spent ten years of this delightful existence, he decided to move to the busier world of London. So he bade a regretful farewell to Bevis Mount in the following sonnet, which appears among his collected works :—

"FAREWELL TO BEVIS MOUNT."

Mary, ere yet with lingering step we leave
 These bowers, the haunt of peace, where many a year
 Has o'er us passed delightful, if a tear
 Stray down my cheek, not for myself I grieve :
 Here thou hadst fondly hoped till life's last eve
 To rest. On yonder bank the flowers appear
 Nurs'd by thy culture : there thy woodbines rear
 Their tendrils. Thou, ah ! thou unseen may'st leave
 A sigh, what time we bid those groves farewell,
 Yet in thy breast resides a soothing power
 That sheds the sweet not found in herb or flower,
 Oh Mary ! what to us where doomed to dwell ;
 Enough that peace and thou can never part,
 Beloved of me the spot where'er thou art.

Thus Sotheby, in 1791, left Bevis Mount and took up his abode in London. There he had a notable career. He became a member of the famous Dilettante Society, an F.R.S., and an F.S.A. He numbered among his friends Scott, Wordsworth, Coleridge, Moore, Southey and Byron. The last-named of these actually mentions him—a rare distinction—in one of his poems :—

" Still some genuine sons 'tis hers to boast
 Who least affecting, still affect the most ;
 Feel as they write, and write but as they feel,
 Bear witness Gifford, Sotheby, Macneil."

On Sotheby's departure, Bevis Mount was bought by a Mr. Edward Horne, who is stated to have come from Wargrave, in Berkshire ; but of him and his antecedents I have been able to gain no information at all. He lived at Bevis Mount till his death in 1808, and then he left the estate to his widow. She did not live there however, but let it out to a relative, Mr. Henry Hulton, a descendant of the famous Philip Henry, by profession a barrister of Lincoln's Inn. Mr. Henry Hulton died in 1820, but his widow continued to live at Bevis Mount House till her death in 1840. Then the house remained empty, and the estate lay desolate for four years. But at last, in 1844, the *Hampshire Advertiser* made the announcement that " the Bevis Mount estate which has been so long on sale is at

length finally disposed of," and that "it will be divided into lots for building purposes." Its purchaser was Mr. William Betts, a contractor of Dover, a member of the firm of Peto and Betts, who built the present Houses of Parliament. Although Mr. Betts gave up part of the outlying portions of the estate to the builders of petty villas, he spent very large sums of money over the remainder which he retained. The present "Stag Gates" linger still as monuments of his lavish expenditure. They were the great gates from which he drove along a fine avenue of trees to his front door. The lodge, the avenue, the front door—all now are gone. In 1854, the affairs of Mr. Betts having become somewhat involved, he was forced to part with his estate at a considerable loss. It was purchased by a speculative syndicate, and the work of splitting it up and selling it off proceeded at a great pace. The house and the appurtenances thereof were secured by Mr. J. H. Wolff, a shipping agent and consul for Chili and other South American Republics. Mr. Wolff was a generous patron of the arts. The local painter, Mr. F. L. Bridell, owed much to his assistance. In fact he sold so many of his pictures to Mr. Wolff that the "Bridell Gallery" became one of the notable features of Bevis Mount House. The house contained also at that time thirteen musical instruments, one of them being the organ at present in use in the Kingsland Congregational Church. In 1869 Mr. Wolff gave up possession of the house, and sold off his valuable effects. The house was secured by its present owner, Mrs. Barns, for use as a Ladies' School. The school had a prosperous and useful career for about thirty years, when Mrs. Barns retired to enjoy a well-earned rest. Bevis Mount House was then (1900) rented from Mrs. Barns by the Council of the Hartley College for use as a Hostel for women students attending the College. Here for the present, ends its history.

F. J. C. H.



OUR CONTEMPORARIES.

* * *

WE beg to acknowledge, with many thanks, the receipt of :— (1) *The Sphinx*, the magazine of the Liverpool University, (2) *The Northerner*, the magazine of the Armstrong College (formerly the College of Science), Durham, and (3) *The Exeter University College Students' Magazine*.

The Sphinx gives a prominent place to a memoir of the University's distinguished young mathematical lecturer, Mr. Ronald Hudson, who so tragically lost his life in September, amid the mountains of North Wales. Mr. Hudson, who was a school friend of Prof. Hudson, and a college friend of Prof. Watkin, was Senior Wrangler in 1897, and seemed destined to win a very high place in the mathematical world.

The Northerner has to chronicle a similar sad event. The Armstrong College, during the summer vacation, lost its Principal, Dr. Gurney. He, like Mr. Ronald Hudson, sacrificed his life to his zeal for mountaineering. The magazine also contains a very interesting interview with Dr. Gurney's successor, Sir Isambard Owen, whom we, of the Hartley College, hope to welcome as the chief speaker at the forthcoming prize giving.

The Exeter Students' Magazine is given up for the most part to reports; but it contains an interesting letter in French from a lady who speaks in the highest terms of the pleasure, profit, and international amity which flow from those courses of study which are arranged by French Colleges for English students during the summer vacation.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

* * *

Students: Yes, fourteen weeks is rather a long period for one term. Your suggestion that a "half-term holiday" should be instituted should be laid before the proper authorities.

Grateful: We have pleasure in conveying to the donor of the *Chemical Journal* your thanks for your introduction, through the means of the Journal, to the word "Phenylmethyldihydropyridazinecarbonanilidecarboxylate." We can quite imagine that in domestic life you find it quite as useful as the British Marines found the Long Toms in the siege of Ladysmith.

Etymologist: The specimens which you send have been submitted to our expert, who has tested them all according to the Matriculation standard. We append his classification:—

- (1.) "To one and all enjoy" is a split infinitive.
- (2.) "It's breaking rules to meet you when invited out to tea" shows the unrelated participle.
- (3.) But work as hard as we do needs some recreative sport" is a choice specimen of nonsense.

Perplexed: The main object of Tests is to give you a proper appreciation of Lectures. The Spartans used to welcome war as a way of escape from the horrors of peace.

E. T. Y.: The best way to remove acid from your garment is to cut out the piece affected.

Landlady: (1.) Tea is usually made with boiling water. If you prefer to use tepid water you must allow a longer time for infusion. A good general rule is that the period of infusion should be in inverse ratio to the square root of the tepidity.

(2.) Calves-foot jelly requires great care. The main point is to get the calves to stand still in boiling water for two hours. The best way to do this is to play to them on a concertina.

Anxious One: We have made careful enquiries, and so far as we can discover the Liquor Traffic has obtained no foothold in the College. No student at present appears to be the possessor of either an 'on' or an 'off' license. Hence we feel confident that the sounds of revelry and the festive songs which you hear from time to time issuing from the class-rooms and rising in the corridors are not due to inebriation. It is at once kinder and wiser to attribute them to harmless and innocent lunacy.



HOSTEL NOTES.

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THE Hostel Pedestrian Club started well this season, but it has not kept up its splendid promise. The first meeting was held on Saturday, September 24th, when a party of fourteen walked to Romsey. Our aim was threefold; first, we desired to forget the arduous labours of the preceding week; secondly, all had a strong desire to visit the Abbey; and lastly, we had in view visions of blackberry pie for dinner. The usual small white packages accompanied us, and we were also provided with several baskets in which to collect our spoils. Lunch was eaten by the wayside, but tea was provided in the "quaint and unpretentious little parlour" in the Romsey High Street. It was quite dark when we reached home, and, although we were very tired, we all agreed that it had been a most enjoyable day.

A second walk was planned to Netley. Our party was much diminished in numbers, but we had a very pleasant walk by way of the shore, all the same. We had tea in the Abbey grounds, seated under a tree, all in a row on one form.

We are sorry that these walks are being discontinued.

THE ending of our three weeks' teaching was duly celebrated at the Hostel. On the Monday evening there was a large meeting of our pectanophone band. We played wonderful melodies round the corridors of our spacious home, and finally returned to the study, where we finished up in full chorus, standing on the tables. The following day curious looking parcels were smuggled into the Hostel, and their contents were examined by the whole of the students at 10-15 p.m. Needless to say they proved most satisfactory. Fruits, cakes and sweets are always acceptable, but they are especially so when they "disappear in the silence of the night."

A small study has lately been established for the use of those students who wish to work after supper. Rumours have reached us that this is not the only room used for that purpose, and that books are being carried upstairs at night. Perhaps this may account for the fact that a hospital has also been set apart; and we are sorry to say that the latter has been well used of late. We wonder if the study is also the cause of the falling off the Pedestrian Club.

Great excitement has been felt lately over the result of the election on the ninth in a certain borough in London. This reached its highest when an orange-coloured envelope was handed in on the night of the election. It was from the town clerk of the above-mentioned borough, and announced to us that we were honoured with the presence of a mayor's daughter. Those who sat nearest to the honoured girl, drew up their chairs as close as they possibly could, while one adventurous maiden, unwilling to be out-done, crawled under the table, in order to sit at her feet and learn. We all feel that our social position has been raised, and anticipate being able to hold our heads high when, in the distant future, we announce to some enemy-friend that *we* went to college with a mayor's daughter.

THERE has been a slight change of occupation in the hostel during the week preceding the "At Home." Books have been replaced by dainty white materials, which have gradually assumed shape and form, under the clever fingers of the workers. Most of us have enjoyed the change, but it has not been quite so welcome to all; for instance, one of the maids has expressed a wish for the amateur dressmaking to cease, and on enquiring into the cause of such uncharitableness, we found that she had just been cleaning out the study, and had run several pins into her fingers during the process. "And they didn't use to be there" was her protest. We sympathised with her, but of course our work was of too important a nature to be given up.

"M."



REPORTS.

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(We desire to thank all Secretaries for kindly sending in their Reports, and wish to express much regret that want of space has forced us in some cases to "cut down," their contributions.

SOCIAL EVENTS.

THE SOIRÉES OF THE TERM.

THE first Soirée of the Session was given by the old students to the new on October 2nd.

An excellent musical programme was contributed by Miss James, Miss Tiller, Miss Begbie, Messrs. George, Ryde, and Jones, with recitations by Miss Henley and Mr. Herrman, which met with much appreciation.

Dancing, games, refreshments, found their accustomed places in the evening's proceedings. For one thing, however, the Soirée will be notable in the college annals, viz.: the absence of "Bobby Bingo" from the list of games. His place was admirably supplied by a hat-trimming competition for gentlemen, (to which the W.C.R. bore silent witness for many days afterwards), by a blindfolded black-board drawing competition, with elephants as subject, for the ladies, and a potato race.

THE second Soirée was that given by the residential students on November 19th.

The appearance of the hall did great credit to our hostesses, for rarely has it looked so bright.

The musical programme was as varied and original as the reputation of the residentials demanded. Miss Cook, Miss Begbie, Miss Smith, Miss Forrest, Miss Tilly, Miss Thomas, Miss Bruty, Miss Sayer, Miss Adams, Miss James, Miss Jones, contributed solos. The choruses were particularly effective in the Moon song, in the Pierrette songs, and in the "Ten little Hartley girls." We believe that the pectanophone band made its début on this occasion.

The topical song, on which we congratulate Miss Wingham, was much appreciated, as the recent low-toned humming of "Fanny Faces" down the corridor bears witness.

The dance programme was well arranged, and its changed position in the evening's proceedings was a distinct improvement on the previous soirées.

Everyone was pleased to see the old students, who were present in very good numbers, to renew their old friendship with college and fellow-students.

"Auld Lang Syne," which was sung *con amore* by everybody, terminated a very pleasant evening.

BABAX.

PUPIL TEACHERS' OUTING.

THE members of the H.U.C.P.T.C., when the rest of the college world was deep in "Sessionals," had their annual outing at Beaulieu on a Saturday. Prof. Chapple was to leave us on the morrow, and many of our number after the summer vacation would not be returning to the college. It was a day of partings, yet the Forest and the weather had conspired to give us a glorious time. We started with a cricket match in the shadow of some great trees, the ladies contributing considerably to the excitement and pleasure, and sometimes to the score. Miss Aubrey was very successful with the willow. Soon the long leafy lanes and the wooded hollows of the forest around enticed both youth and maiden from cricket, but tea time coming the little parties who had strolled away returned, flower laden and tired.

After tea Mr. Cleary, on behalf of the pupil teachers, presented a small gift to Prof. Chapple, who in tones full of emotion, thanked the pupil teachers for their present, telling them that he would always remember them, and that part of his work at college done for the furtherance of their education. Soon the shadows lengthened and the depths of the forest became dark. Over the long moor the party returned, one or two tired bodies coming back in a cart. Prof. Lhuissier, at this point, did sterling service.

The complete success of the outing was due to the freely given labours of Miss Aubrey. The presence of Dr. Piggott, Prof. Lhuissier, Miss Aubrey, Miss Fage, Miss Butler, and Mr. and Mrs. Maxwell was much appreciated by us all.

It was a day of partings, and though in the passing of it there was much pleasure, there remains in the memory the thought of that tinge of sadness which o'er-spread the pleasure.

OLD P. T.

ONE of the most pleasing events of the term was the visit of the Reading football team to Southampton to play our men. The football, so critics say, was scarcely satisfactory. From our point of view it certainly was not, as our team lost by two goals to nil. The tea and smoker after, however, were much appreciated by the "Biscuiteers," and by ourselves. The fair ladies who dispensed cake and ruled over the tea pot are to be warmly thanked, so are Mr. Mumford and others for providing such excellent entertainment on the railway platform.

SEVERAL men, under the leadership of the great "A. A.," went fishing to the sweet shore of Netley. The sea ran high, it rained, and few fish were caught. Some, it is rumoured, fared very badly that trip, for Neptune played a merry trick on them.

WOMEN'S COMMON ROOM NOTES.

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RECENTLY we were surprised to hear that the "masculine gender" were to be allowed to visit the Common Room. All went about with smiling faces, but now, alas, those same faces wear woe-begone and dejected expressions. Nevertheless, the "masculine gender" came, but only in the person of one solitary youth. He comes every morning. Let us enter with him into the abode of bliss—All men are curious, we know. Beside the table he waits, like a patient cart-horse, with a pathetic weary look on his face quite unlike those handsome countenances we are wont to see. Upon the table stands his tray, heaped up with cakes, buns, and delicate sweetmeats. There is a rush—he is surrounded, covered, annihilated by a horde of lean, hungry girls.

HAVING skilfully drawn out a code of Rules re cleanliness, waste paper baskets, and so forth, we discovered, to our great surprise, that the majority of our girls either cannot see or else cannot read. The waste paper basket, even when placed on the central table, seldom receives contributions, while the floor is littered with paper.

BETTER times are coming girls! If rumour speaks correctly, some day we are to have a tea service and all necessary requisites of our own. Then we shall be able to enjoy that greatest of feminine delights—"Afternoon Tea." Hasten on then, golden day.

QUIET ONE.

FROM OUT THE DEN.

* * *

THE Men's Common Room has undergone a transformation. It now borders on the luxurious, in fact it is nearly comfortable. The door shuts automatically.

THE electric lamps shine through "a fog made of rich latakia" with surpassing splendour.

A false moustache, a penny bottle of gum, and a cap and gown have been known to inspire great respect. The Freshmen provided an excellent concert. Most sang. The recitation of one provided a popular catch-phrase, quite inane enough to become national. Those who neither sang nor recited did not show great powers of extempore entertainment. No doubt their wit was suppressed by their awe for the "New Prof."

STUDENTS are not, as a rule, smart business men. They see so little money. But a great capacity for bargaining was shown by some who turned the Common Room into an auction mart.

STUDENTS and lunatics are eccentric. The wild dance round the Clock Tower reached the ridiculous; the charity to the old woman there approached the sublime.

MEN's correspondence is now sent to the M.C.R. Students should warn their lady friends not to send pictorial post cards to the College, or at any rate, should give the said ladies notice when they leave the College.

"HORSE HOLDER."

SCIENTIFIC SOCIETY.

+ + +

IN this number we have to chronicle the disappearance of the Chemical Society, and the rise from its ashes of a new growth, the Scientific Society. It was decided at the Annual Meeting of the Chemical Society, that it would be beneficial to the science side of the College to enlarge the Chemical Society into a "Scientific Society," which would cater not only for Chemical Students, but also for students of Physics, Biology, and Mathematics. Accordingly a meeting was held on October, 24th to formally start the Society. The Principal was elected the first President of the Society.

The First Meeting was held on November 8th. The Principal, who was in the Chair that evening, kindly provided tea. A paper was given by Prof. Watkin, on "A New Theory of the Ether." The theory discussed was that of Prof. Osborne Reynolds, of Manchester. A report of the paper is given on another page.

At the Second Meeting, Dr. Cavers read a paper on "Enzymes," to an appreciative audience.

It is hoped that all students interested in science will make a point of joining this Society, the subscription to which is one shilling per annum.

W.E.F.

H.U.C. ENGINEERING SOCIETY,

+ + +

THE Engineering Society commenced the session on October 8th, when the Annual General Business Meeting was held. Reports were presented by the Secretaries and Treasurer. A vote of thanks was given to the gentlemen through whose influence the Society had been allowed to visit works, etc., during the past session.

The first paper of the session was by Mr. A. Wahter, the subject being "Observations on the Lead Accumulator." The author being out of the country, Mr. J. A. P. Farrant kindly consented to read the paper, and nobly performed this onerous task. The paper first gave a history of the development of the Lead Cell, touching upon the general lines of construction, and the various uses to which it is put. Then followed perhaps the most interesting part of the paper, containing an account

of the author's personal observations on cells in practical use. We were made acquainted with the details of working from what one might call the "birth" of a cell until its death, with all the evils which befall it, and the ways of alleviating them.

On November 5th, a visit, which proved highly instructive, was made to the Incorporation Infirmary at Shirley Warren.

In the evening two short papers were read. Mr A. E. Larkman let us into the secret of Thermit, a compound of iron oxide and aluminium. It is used for welding together such things as tramrails and pipes. Mr. Larkman by the aid of diagrams, explained with great clearness how the welding was effected.

Mr. D. R. Bennett then gave his paper entitled - "Notes on Col. Yorke's Report upon American Railways." As the time allotted to the reading was small, Mr. Bennett confined himself to the question of Permanent Way. First the author considered the differences between Flanged Rails (American Practice) and Bull-headed Rails (English), with regard to first cost, methods of fixing, and cost of maintenance. To illustrate his remarks, the author had some beautifully executed drawings. He brought forward various reasons which led him to hold the opinion that we were not so far behind the Americans as the daily papers would have us believe.

N.E.

BRITISH COLLEGE CHRISTIAN UNION.

(Men's Branch).

* * *

THIS Session has seen distinct advancement in our Christian Union, and we hope that this happy state of affairs will continue.

The first Sunday of the term was devoted to the reports of the B.C.C.U. Conference at Ulverston, from Messrs. J. D. Sayle and F. J. Hemmings, and on the following Sunday, Mr. A. W. Davies, B.A., who visited us from Oxford, addressed a united meeting of the Men's and Women's Branches. This is the third visit Mr. Davies has paid us, and each time he has brought us a real practical message.

The papers which have been given so far, include "Social Aspects of Christianity," by Mr. French; "Ideals," by Mr. Pugh; Mohammedanism - two papers by Messrs. Curtis and Ryde; and two papers on Buddhism by Messrs. Jones and Rogers. We regret that we cannot do more than thus briefly mention them.

On the last Sunday of the term, Mr. Alderson will address a united meeting upon "We needs must love the Highest when we see it."

The formation of Bible Centres is a new departure this year, and so far these Centres have been very successful. We desire to take this opportunity of appealing once more to all our fellow students to join us in our efforts.

BRITISH COLLEGE CHRISTIAN UNION.

(Women's Branch).



THIS Branch of the Christian Union opened with great enthusiasm this session. On the first Sunday of the term, the President, Miss Palmer, spoke to the new Students on the aims of the Christian Union. A Report of the British College Christian Union Conference, held in July, at Connishead, was then read.

On September 25th a Harvest Thanksgiving Service was held, which proved a great success; gifts of flowers and fruit were received from nearly all the students of both hostels. Miss Palmer read a very suitable and helpful paper on "The Flowers of the Bible." The gifts were afterwards taken by ten of the students to the infirmary, and they had the pleasure of seeing them distributed among the patients.

Miss Sedgwick, the Travelling Secretary of the Women's Branch, stayed at Windsor House from October 14th to the 17th. On the Sunday afternoon she spoke at a Meeting of both the hostels on "Jesus Christ as Friend," when Miss Fage presided.

On November 6th and 13th, Missionary Papers were read by six of the Students on the lives of two Missionaries; the next Sunday, Nov. 20th, was devoted to a comparison of the two lives.

LITERARY AND DEBATING SOCIETY.



The first meeting of the Literary and Debating Society took place on November 4th. Mr. H. S. Rowe took the chair, and the joys of debate were begun for another Session by Professor Hearnshaw, who proposed that "This House regrets that Drama is gradually being superseded by Musical Comedy." Defining Musical Comedy as "the glorification of sentimental folly," the proposer proceeded to compare Drama with Musical Comedy, and in a speech sparkling with humour endeavoured to prove the worthlessness of the latter form of amusement.

Mr Pescod, in a well thought out speech, seconded the motion.

The motion was opposed by that lover of Musical Comedy, Mr. Louis Herrman. To him—well! what did't Musical Comedy mean? Music, scenery, character, and sentiment were all contained therein, and even the speaker himself failed to find words adequate to describe the picturesqueness of his idol.

Mr. Rogers seconded the opposition.

On the motion being thrown open for discussion, Mr. Hemmings being first to speak, took up a position on the fence, expressing the hope that somebody would help to give him a settled conviction upon the matter. Miss Ashworth and Mr. Alderson spoke very strongly in favour of the motion. Messrs Curtis and Rowe also spoke on its behalf, whilst Mr. Sleeman supported the opposition. On a vote being taken, the motion was declared lost, the result being

For the motion, 14; against, 16.

The second debate was held on November 18th. The new President, Professor Watkin, took the chair, and was warmly welcomed. Mr. Long proposed "This House would welcome the introduction of a measure for compelling perambulators to keep off the footpath and to carry lights at night like other vehicles." The advantages of such a measure were many—too numerous to report.

Mr. Rogers seconded the motion.

Mothers and nurses were certainly very fortunate in having such an able speaker as Miss Rowe to champion their cause. In opposing the motion she treated the subject from a motherly point of view, and many a heart was softened—even a sob was heard—as the speaker unfolded the already too numerous woes of the poor mother.

Mr. Williams seconded the opposition, and clearly showed the House that his sympathies were with the babies—and the nurses.

A discussion followed, which must rank as one of the finest the House has ever experienced. Misses Ward, Pearson, and K. Butler, in speaking against the motion, and Mr. Mumford, in supporting the motion, made very creditably *débuts*. Mr. French spoke against what he called a "diabolically inhuman proposition." Mr. Hemmings was of opinion that the only solution to the problem was the abolition of perambulators—or the babies. The proposer's definition of a perambulator, as that which goes round, called forth several amusing remarks. Mr. Pescod wanted to know whether fat people, who were inclined to go round, came under this category, and Mr. Curtis is still doubtful whether he is to be classed as a baby carriage, since he is the one who has to "go round."

Mr. Sleeman and Mr. Herrman both spoke against the motion, whilst it was Mr. H. S. Rowe's turn to have no settled convictions on the matter. Altogether a most enjoyable debate took place, and Miss Rowe deserves every credit for the overwhelming majority of 25 which she had in her favour.

F. J. H.

CHORAL SOCIETY.

• • •

The first meeting of the session was held in the College Hall, on Nov. 5th, 1904; and although portentous rumours, regarding the "things to be" were in the air, the never-to-be-forgotten hall was well filled with nightingales and other songsters.

Soon that melodious trompette—well-known to all—gave forth the key note. Immediately "The Merry Month of May" awoke with a smile, fearful to behold—or at least to hear.

Mourn not ye Muses,
Weep not ye Swains,

for "The Merry Month of May" hath come to abide with us for a session.

Dicky.

MALE VOICE PARTY.

* * *

THE Male Voice Party has once more commenced its important work of training the gruff tones of "multitudinous masculines."

We have secured a capable pianist in Mr. H. N. Brown, and with growing enthusiasm on the part of the members, accompanied of course by serious work, the Party should, and will, we feel sure, be a distinct success as a College Society. Apart from this, the study of Glees and Choruses will afford excellent training, especially to Normals, which they themselves will understand.

The Committee therefore appeal to all members to give their heartiest support to their able and enthusiastic Conductor, Mr. Ryde, both by their attendance and attention.

New choruses are being ordered, which will afford plenty of scope for voice-training. The Male Voice Party should this year take an active part in all soirées.

J.T.G.

CHESS CLUB.

* * *

A great Chess craze has taken hold of the College. Men students who played Chess in their childhood have suddenly remembered the delights of the game. Many more have been induced to play and even the women students are taking part in this great Chess Renaissance, The Chess Club flourishes in consequence of this movement.

About forty men have entered the lists for the grand Tournament. This will determine who shall play in the forthcoming match with the Southampton Chess Club. We shall, no doubt, be able to put out a very fair team, which will include Professors Masom and Watkin. The College will also play against the 2nd V.B. Hants Chess Club, if the necessary arrangements can be made.

The meetings on alternate Friday and Saturday evenings are well attended compared with those of last year, and the grant from the Students' Union funds will supply the required additional apparatus.

LOUIS HERRMAN, Hon. Sec.



THE FOOTBALL CLUB (First XI).



THE Football Club has started work in earnest. Up to the time of writing seven matches have been played— one won, two drawn, four lost.

Six or seven of last year's first team are still with us, and several Juniors have played more or less successfully. Professor Fletcher has also ably assisted us.

There seems to be more football enthusiasm

amongst the men this year, and at the last few matches it has been shown that an encouraging cheer works wonders.

Seniors v. Juniors. At Shirley.

This match resulted in a win for the "old" men by 5—2. Several of the Juniors played splendidly, and Williams' goal was a beauty. Sayle (3), Perse, and Bull scored for the winners, while Harvey and Williams notched goals for the losers.

Normals v. Physics. At Shirley.

The first half of this game was evenly contested, but after a time the Normals wore their opponents out, and in the end ran out winners by 5—1.

College v. Grammar School. At Freemantle.

The match throughout was very even, but taken generally our display was ragged. The School won by 3—2. Sayle was responsible for our goals.

College v. Winchester Training College. At Shirley.

Kicklug down the slope in the first half the visitors obtained a well-deserved goal, and led at the interval. In the latter part of the game our backs played admirably and prevented further scoring. In the last minute Sayle made a sensational run, and put the ball into the net; thus the Wintonians were robbed of a victory.

College v. Grammar School Old Boys.

On account of the Volunteer Inspection, an unrepresentative team journeyed to Redbridge, and had to acknowledge defeat by 6 goals to 1.

College v. Botley. At Botley.

At the outset we attacked strongly, but without success. Then the Botley forwards got away and forced a corner, from which they scored. In the second half our forwards, by sheer hard work, scored through Williams; but a few minutes later Botley scored again, so we had to be satisfied with a "moral" victory.

College v. R. V. Hospital. At Shirley.

A keen close game ended in a defeat by 1—0. Taylor, at back, played particularly well.

College v. Banister Court. At Banister Court.

Notwithstanding the dull weather the Hartley "contingent" was in evidence. At half-time Banister led by 2-1. Soon after the interval we equalized, and, thanks to encouragement from our "contingent," we managed to effect a draw of 3-3.

College v. Mr. J. Hampton's XL At Shirley.

The whole team combined splendidly when playing down hill, and goals were scored by Sayle, Cooper, and Taylor. On changing over the score was 3-1. The final score was 4-2 in our favour.

Amongst others the following have represented the College;—Farrant (capt.), Sayle, Duncan, Crook, Rowe (H. S.), Taylor (H. E.), Tolfree, Harvey, Philpott, Bull, Williams, Cooper, and Mills.

A. D.

FOOTBALL CLUB (Second XL)

* * *

THE Second Eleven have played eight matches—won three, drawn one, and lost four.

College v. Winchester Training College Reserves.

Played at Winchester. The Wintonians won by 2 goals to nil. Winchester showed signs of good training, which were wanting in our own team.

College v. Grammar School.

Played at Shirley. and won by 2 goals 1. Several alterations were made in the team. Katon and Cooper scored.

College v. Handel College.

Played at the Polygon. The first half saw the College leading, but the home side won by 6 goals to 5. Williams, Cooper (2), Woodhouse, and Mumford scored.

College v. Lyndhurst.

Played at Lyndhurst, ending in a draw of 1 goal each. Hufton scored for the College.

College v. Civil Service.

This match was won by the College by 1 goal to nil. Katon scored.

College v. Taunton School.

Played at Freemantle. The score was opened by Katon. After the interval Taunton tried hard to equalize, but Osman played grandly. Shortly before the finish Williams scored. The College won by 2 goals to nil.

The teams have been selected principally from the following:—Woodhouse (capt.), Pryce, Williams, Mills, Osman, Abbott, Katon, Cooper, Jones, Jenkins, Hufton, Prof. Fletcher, Heath, Sleeman, and Laishley.

H. L.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

* * *

THE annual inspection of the 2nd Hants Volunteers was held on Saturday, October 22nd, when forty of our College men paraded under Lieut.

Richardson, "G" Company, with the rest of the Battalion, was then inspected by Brigadier-General Crichton.

The recruits this year are keen and are making good progress. Preliminary squad drill may seem irksome, but the excitement of sham fight and camp will counterbalance that.

We appreciate very much the interest displayed by Professor Fletcher and hope he will soon decide to accept a commission.

UN PETIT CAPORAL.

WOMEN'S PHYSICAL CULTURE CLUB.

THE Club meets on Friday evenings and the meetings are well attended.

All the members take part in the Swedish dancing, in which we are instructed by our President, Miss Fage.

The dumb-bell exercises, under the direction of Miss Blount, are a great success.

Mrs. Fletcher has kindly consented to instruct us in Indian club drill, and all members greatly appreciate her interest in the Club.

Advanced Swedish drill exercises form another part of our programme; and the Club's latest venture is a Maypole.

Miss Tilly proves invaluable as an instructress, for under her command we are able to perform most pretty and effective dances. For their services as pianists, Misses Gardiner, E. Roberts, and Thompson, deserve the hearty thanks of the Club.

M.

GYMNASIUM.

Tuesday, November 8th, saw the first meeting of the Men's Gymnastic Society. All professional athletes attend, or should attend, its health and strength-giving exercises. Those who prefer the parallel bars frequently show their warm appreciation of Mother Earth by embracing her forcibly.

Demonstrations in facial decoration, such as the blackening of eyes, are given by the boxers, free of charge. Come and train for footer!

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